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AGAINST SURPRISE ATTACK

USSR Asks Talks On Joint Defence

MOSCOW (UPI). — Premier Nikita Khrushchev has proposed a meeting of military representatives of the U.S. and Russia, and possibly other countries, to work out a joint plan of protection against surprise attack.

The proposal was made in a letter to President Eisenhower delivered in Washington on Wednesday and published Thursday.

In the letter, Mr. Khrushchev suggested that the results of the proposed conference should be submitted to a meeting of heads of states involved.

In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles told a press conference at the White House that certain aspects of Mr. Khrushchev's letter seemed to be unacceptable after a first reading. "But it does seem to contain some promise that we might do, in the area of inspection against surprise attack, something comparable to what we are now doing at Geneva."

In the four-page letter Mr. Khrushchev said:

"In the opinion of the Soviet Government, it would be useful if in the nearest future appropriate representatives, including representatives of military experts of both sides, appointed by the governments of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. and also possibly the governments of several other states, should meet for joint study of the practical aspects of the problem and work out what definite previous limited permanent recommendations and measures to prevent the possibility of sudden attack."

"We hope that these proposals will be received favorably by the government of the U.S. and that joint efforts of both our countries will lead to strengthening confidence among the powers which is so necessary to secure peace in the whole world."

Not Yet Ready

But the sources added there was no prospect of France exploring her first atomic bomb in the Sahara in the next few weeks, as had been claimed by a London paper.

A member of the West European Union Assembly's Defence Committee has urged the seven member-nations to accept intermediate-range missiles.

In a report presented to the Assembly Thursday, Col. J. Fens of the Netherlands said that once guided missiles were available in Europe "the Soviet Union could no longer employ the kind of blackmail she used during the Suez campaign in 1956."

He warned that the present position of Western Europe's defence was grave.

Asked whether the meeting had discussed an agenda for the talks, due to resume again Friday (today), he replied: "We have been getting down to it." Then after a slight pause, shrugging, he shouldered. He added: "We are still arranging for position."

A conference spokesman said there was no particular reason for the break of 48 hours other than to allow the delegates time to consider the work already done. The deliberations, he added, were highly technical and could take place daily without a pause for stocktaking.

Scientists from eight countries — Britain, France, the U.S., Canada, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Rumania — are taking part in the conference.

At Washington, Wednesday night, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Defense Department announced the detonation of another nuclear weapon at the Bikini Atoll in the Southwest Pacific earlier in the day.

The detonation was part of the current series of nuclear tests the U.S. is holding in the Pacific. The statement gave no further details of the explosion.

East Europe May Get Missile Sites

PRAGUE (UPI). — Prime Minister Siroky said today that if West German atomic rearmament goes ahead the Warsaw Pact would have to study the question of setting up rocket-launching stations in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Rumania.

Mr. Siroky issued this warning in a report to the Czechoslovak National Assembly on the recent meeting in Moscow of the Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact.

BRITAIN RELAXES 'CREDIT SQUEEZE'

LONDON (UPI). — The British Government Thursday announced a relaxation of its "credit squeeze" economic policy which made it difficult to borrow money from the banks.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2

Russia: US Crew Planned to Drop A-Bomb in N. Sea

LONDON. — The Soviet Embassy claimed Thursday night that the crew of an American nuclear bomber based in Britain had announced its intention to explode its "deadly load" over the North Sea, near the English coast, and then flee to Russia.

A spokesman for the Soviet news agency, Tass, acting on the spot that the local Syrian commander had informed him that the fire would cease at 9:45 p.m.

Earlier, The Jerusalem Post correspondent in Tiberias reported that soil preparation work had been resumed in the area in the morning under heavy security guard.

The letter, signed "Very truly yours, 'W'" said: "I can help your country a great deal and it is my firm intention to do so soon."

"Enough water has passed under the bridge and it's time to act."

It added: "Dulles and Nato have turned their backs on the good-will extended to them by the Russian leadership." The writer added that his target would be far enough off the coast of England "so that too many people won't be killed," and said: "Our D-day will be sometime after July 1."

The note continued: "Of course, it will be up to you to provide a refuge for your and my crew, all of whom have agreed to act together with me in the accomplishment of this task. In addition, we're counting on receiving financial aid from the speaking, that latter point being the overriding argument for several of my conclusions."

"It is understood, of course, that we will reveal all the secret information we know to your intelligence service. We'll fly across your border and get in touch with your radio stations as soon as we have approached the boundary. Then I expect that you will warn your AAF (sic) not to open fire on us and let us know where we can land."

"Hoping to see either you or one of your friends in Russia in the near future. Very truly yours, 'W."

The note was said to have been postmarked: "Ipswich, June 28."

A Foreign Office spokesman said: "The letter is being investigated and the U.S. authorities have been informed."

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said: "We think the letter is a fake."

Govrin Says 'More Behind Crisis'; Talks Should Go On

The demonstrators, about 100 members of the Revolutionary Workers Party (VRP), the Socialist Party, three copies of the protest into the Consulate compound. In New Delhi, Prime Minister Nehru said he was shocked and worried by the recent executions in Hungary. He told a press conference: "Those who are dead are dead. I earnestly hope this process will not continue."

Nagy Associates Said on Trial

BUDAPEST (UPI). — Informants said Thursday that several more members of the Hungarian group are being tried in the trial of Nagy and his widow, the former Interior Minister and Foreign Minister Laszlo Rajk.

All the accused sought asylum with Nagy in the Yugoslav Embassy here in November, 1956, and left on the promise of safe conduct by the Government, present First Secretary of the Communist Party. They were later taken to Rumania.

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Continued on Page 2, Col. 2

Mapai Central C'ttee Backs Index Changes

TEL AVIV. — The Mapai Central Committee by a 63-34 vote at its meeting on Thursday night decided to propose the cessation of subsidy payments for out-of-season fruits and vegetables and to calculate on an annual basis the effect of price fluctuations of these two items on the Cost-of-Living index.

The Committee also decided to recommend that increases in the C-o-L allowance be paid only every six months, if the index rises by at least three per cent in that period.

At present, the C-o-L

allowance can also be increased if the index rises by five per cent in a three-month period.

The proposals met vigorous opposition from the heads of the local Labour Councils especially from Mr. Yosef Almog of Haifa, and Mr. Eliezer Schechter of Tel Aviv.

The main proponents of the resolutions were the Secretary-General of the Histadrut, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, and Mr. Akiva Govrin, M.K.

He thought negotiations with that party should be continued but he conducted by a Cabinet committee on which all four Coalition partners should be represented.

Mr. Govrin said the problem of registration had become more acute with the number of married families which had arrived in the country. He said the Mapai Knesset faction had learned shocking stories of children of non-Jewish mothers who had begged to be converted to Judaism but nothing could be done for them.

The Cabinet decision concerning registration is a clear breach of the coalition agreement on the presentation of the status quo in religious matters and it is also a deviation from the basic laws of the State as expressed

by Mr. Govrin, M.K.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2

THE BEST FOR THE LEAST

King David Hotel

Brings Israel A SPECIAL OFFER

IL 40.- per person all inclusive

6 DAYS-5 nights

full board

Starting with FRIDAY Dinner

on SUNDAY after Breakfast,

including SATURDAY Tea-Dance

IL 95.- per person all inclusive

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Starting with Lunch on Sunday,

including Breakfast on Friday,

and daily tea at 5.

BONDY'S MUSIC FOR DANCING NIGHTLY AT THE KING DAVID BAR

Our beloved

Dov Zvi Wizansky

Manager of our Jerusalem branch

has passed away.

The funeral will leave the Hadassah Ziv

Hospital today, Friday, July 4 at 1 p.m.

Solel Boneh

Syrians Attack Ashmura Again

Syrians directed heavy automatic fire after dark towards the area of Ashmura and Pardess Khouri, in Israel territory, in the Haifa region, the Army spokesman announced Thursday night. Fire was not returned, and no casualties or damage were suffered.

U.N. Observers informed the Israeli representative on the spot that the local Syrian commander had informed him that fire would cease at 9:45 p.m.

Earlier, The Jerusalem Post reported that soil preparation work had been resumed in the area in the morning under heavy security guard.

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Britannias Prove Successful; El Al Seen Getting out of Red

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Results of El Al's first half year of operation with Britannia planes have been thoroughly successful both from the technical and the financial point of view. Mr. Ephraim Ben-Artzi, the company's General Manager told reporters Wednesday. The company expects to be out of the red for the first time since its inception if business maintains its present level, he added.

The planes crossed the Atlantic 175 non-stop direct and on only four occasions were forced to make intermediate stops, mainly because of lack of fuel.

The number of passengers carried by El Al in the first half of 1956 increased to almost 32,000 from 19,000 in the corresponding period a year ago. In June, the company carried 7,800 passengers, as against 4,200 in November, both to be put up for sale.

True Jets Considered

Preliminary studies are being conducted for the acquisition of jet planes by 1960. Although El Al would not disclose the financial increase and changed pattern of service, with even more stress on international traffic, the company will continue to emphasize the high quality of its equipment and personnel, both flight and on ground.

Mr. Ben-Artzi pointed out that the Britannia had one of the highest rates of occupancy of any of the companies using New York International Airport. Though the company has been helped measurably by the tourist traffic to Israel for the Tenth Anniversary, it has also succeeded in penetrating new fields and attracting a new class of customers and has become less dependent upon Jewish clientele.

El Al's revenue in the first quarter of 1956 amounted to IL 6.6 million, double that of the corresponding quarter of 1955. Of this, air freight accounted for IL 3.6 million, or 50 per cent over the past year. The company hopes to renew the maintenance contract of a Mexican airline in addition to their regular job, thus further cutting service costs.

Daniel Mayer Heads ORT World Executive

Jerusalem Post Reporter

GENEVA. — Prominent French statesman Daniel Mayer was this week elected by acclamation to preside over the 28-nation ORT Executive Committee. Dr. William Hieber, President of the Central Board of the World ORT Union, told the annual session of the two-day executive Committee meeting that "M. Mayer's association with ORT began at the time of the Liberation of France when, together with the late Leon Blum, Premier of France, he participated in the inauguration of the ORT School at Montreal, Paris. His election is a distinction for him and an honour to ORT."

In response, M. Mayer said: "I am deeply moved indeed by what was said and by the reception you have so kindly given me. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to forge ahead in a common effort."

The delegation of heads of the French Communities of Labour (Communautés de Travaille) has returned to Tel Aviv after an extended tour of collective and cooperative villages in Galilee, the Jordan Valley and Shomron. The visitors also visited Haifa, where they toured Solel Boneh plants.

Poets, writers and journalists gathered at Beit Sokolov on Thursday to honour the poet, Mr. Pinhas Klad-Lander on the publication of his new volume of verse, "Mizrah Shemesh."

Dr. Alex Gottsman, Haifa, has returned from abroad after attending the Medical Congress in Brussels and Moscow, and representing the J.L.T.A. at Wimbledon.

Prof. Jack Englander, of the College of Dentistry, New York University, will lecture on "Endodontics" under the auspices of the School of Dentistry, at 11 a.m. today, at the Strauss Health Centre, at the Straus Health Centre, at the Straus Health Centre.

Mr. Anthony Quayle, the British actor, will address the Sharon Rotary Club at its first meeting of the 1956/1957 season, at 8 o'clock tonight at the Sharon Hotel, Herzliya. The meeting will be a ladies' evening with participation of the Rotary Anna.

BIRTH

DALLMANN — To Roel (née Steinke), wife of Capt. Walter Dallmann, on Tuesday, July 3, 1956 — a son. The birth will take place Tuesday, July 3, 1956 at 11 a.m. at the Imperial Hospital, Haifa.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A service in memory of Avraham Ullitz, a veteran worker of Keren Hayesod who died 10 years ago, will be held at 11 a.m. on Friday, July 4, at the Shaarei Cemetery, Jerusalem. Special buses will leave the Keren Hayesod Building at 10.45 a.m.

TEL AVIV PORT SETS OFF-LOADING RECORD

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv longshoremen Wednesday set a new off-loading record, landing 1,500 tons of cargo from the Israel cargo ship Amul in one shift. The unloading of the ship, which brought 6,000 tons of sugar, paper and other cargo from the U.S., is expected to be completed by Sunday.

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THE ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Air-conditioned

DOM PASCUALE

Tomorrow, July 5, 8.30 p.m.

FESTIVAL BALLET of the Israel National Opera

Sun., July 6, 8.30 p.m.
Sun., July 13, 8.30 p.m.

FAUST

Tues., July 16, 8 p.m.

Tickets at the Opera House box office from 10.15 a.m. and 4-8 p.m., Tel. 27760.

Ike Reaffirms Faith in Adams

Jerusalem Post Reporter

WASHINGTON (UPI). — President Eisenhower Wednesday reaffirmed his decision to retain Mr. Sherman Adams in his present capacity as White House factotum despite Republican statements that he should resign because his usefulness has been seriously impaired by allegations of bribery.

Mr. Eisenhower conceded that his side had shown indiscretion in accepting gifts from a Boston industrialist but that he still needed him.

On the other hand, one committee has been investigating the connection between Mr. Adams and his benefactor, Mr. Bernard Goldfine, and that he would not answer any further questions on the case.

Meanwhile, on the other side of Capitol Hill, Mr. Goldfine accused Congress interrogators of playing politics in trying to establish that he had received favours from government agencies in recognition of his personal gifts to Mr. Adams and his family.

Dr. Goldfine declared that milk is equally beneficial in its natural state, pasteurized and homogenized milk is not more fattening nor more nutritious than ordinary unpasteurized milk. Science, he said, has confirmed that milk is an essential breakfast food: workers who start the day off with milk or a milk food have been found to work more steadily.

Mrs. Irma Pollak was chairman of the meeting, in which Ministry of Health representatives took part. The opening lecture was delivered by Dr. M. Schechter of the Medical Association.

He went on to point out that the British do not have more fat in their milk than we do, and that they have more fat in their more fattening nor more nutritious than ordinary unpasteurized milk. Science, he said, has confirmed that milk is an essential breakfast food: workers who start the day off with milk or a milk food have been found to work more steadily.

He flatly denied that he had ever asked Mr. Adams for assistance in his dealings with the Securities Exchange Commission, and went on to charge that the committee's informant, Mr. John Fox, a Boston financier, was just as jealous, bitter man who had come to a streak of bad luck."

Following Wednesday's hearing, his lawyer said that Mr. Goldfine deducted the gifts to Mr. Adams from his income tax return, along with other business expenses.

Court Rules NAACP Membership Secret

WASHINGTON (UPI). — The U.S. Supreme Court has declared that the State of Alabama lacked constitutional authority to force the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP) to divulge its membership list. In another decision, declined to accept as NAACP requested to by-pass a lower court and rule directly on an order suspending racial integration in Little Rock (Arkansas) public schools.

The two decisions came as the Supreme Court completed its calendar prior to beginning the customary summer recess.

Sudan Diverts Nile Without Cairo Consent

KHARTOUM (Reuters). — The Sudan Irrigation Department Tuesday started diverting Nile waters into the main line of the Managil extension to the Sennar Cotton Scheme without waiting for the consent of the Egyptian Government.

The Managil project, of which only the first phase has been completed, will eventually nearly double the existing million acres under cultivation in Gezira, a big area south of Khartoum where long staple cotton is grown. Egypt was notified on June 16 that the Sudan Government intended to test the flow of Nile waters into the new Managil Canal but no reply had been received.

The sharing of Nile waters between the Sudan and Egypt is governed by the Nile Waters Agreement, of which the Sudan's action may have technical breach. Sudan officials contend, however, that water available to Egypt will not be reduced by the Managil project because of the consistent waste of water to the Mediterranean during the Nile floods.

EGYPTIANS PROSPECT FOR GHANAIAF OIL

Egyptian experts have been invited to carry out oil prospecting operations in Ghana, the Egyptian Ambassador in Cairo said Tuesday at a press conference in the Egyptian capital, according to Cairo Radio. The Ambassador revealed that the experts had already arrived in Ghana and begun exploratory drilling.

HABIMAH

July 5 — "Mama Senech," 6th stage.

July 6 — "Mama Senech," "Ashkenaz," "Zach had six Wings," Kfar Shalem.

July 7 — "Mama Senech," "Kfar Shalem," "Zach had six Wings," Kfar Shalem.

July 8 — "Mama Senech," "Kfar Shalem," "Zach had six Wings," Kfar Shalem.

July 9 — "The Egg," "Orch. Haifa," at 9 p.m.

"Visions of Shimon Ha-Orch," Tel Aviv.

July 10 — "The Egg," "Orch. Haifa," at 9 p.m.

"Visions of Shimon Ha-Orch," Tel Aviv.

All performances commence at 8.30 unless stated otherwise.

Box Office, Tel. 27825.

COMING EVENTS

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Aug.

Polio Outbreak On Decline

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ta these happy hours spent on holiday. Do it by taking photos so that the memories will remain with you for many years to come. Photo Brenner supplies you with an inexpensive camera and gives you instructions on how to use it, free of charge.



Today's Postbag

The Weather

Mr. Canaan 42 17 0 20 20
Tiberias 42 21 30 31 31
Haifa Port 42 24 30 31 31
Nahariya 42 21 30 31 31
Tel Aviv Kirya 42 21 30 31 31
Tel Aviv Port 74 22 27 27 27
Lydda Airport 42 21 30 31 31
Jerusalem 42 21 30 31 31
Givatayim 42 21 30 31 31
Sdeot 42 21 30 31 31
Eilat 17 20 25 25 25
(A) Humidity at 3 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. yesterday. (C) Maximum yesterday. (D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Dr. Moise Davis, of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York, and family, for a prolonged stay as guests of the Jewish Agency.

Cesare Bardelli and Lawrence David, stars of the Metropolitan Opera House, N.Y., for the performance of "Tosca" by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

DEPARTURES

15-year-old Israel pianist Daniel Barenboim, with his parents, for Tokyo, en route to Sydney to compete in the concert tour (by Air France).

Mr. J. Levy, a member of an investors group setting up a textile plant in Nazareth, for Roma, on a two week visit (by Alitalia).

GOVRIN

(Continued from Page 1)

in the Declaration of Independence and the Law of Return, it is claimed by the Executive of the National Religious Party in a resolution adopted on Thursday at a meeting held to determine the line to be taken by the Party in opposition.

The Executive issued a call to religious Jewry in Israel and abroad, "and to all to whom Jewish unity is dear, to continue to fight against the anti-Jewish instructions for the registration of residents until they are annulled. At the same time, it calls upon such circles not to desist from their efforts to build up Israel, for it is the firm belief of the Executive that the State will triumph over the wave of secularization and in the end fulfill its sacred destiny."

The Executive also expressed its regret at the "derogatory expression" used by the Prime Minister in referring to the rabbis and spiritual leaders of Israel.

The letter of Rabbi Maimon to Mr. Ben-Gurion was read out at the meeting. (See Col. 3). It is a letter to the Executive, Rabbi Maimon pledging himself to fight with all his power against the Cabinet decision.

Meeting Decides

After hearing the report of its delegates to the Mapai Committee of Three, the meeting decided that the proposals made there did not offer a solution.

Mr. H.M. Shapiro denied Mr. Ben-Gurion's charge that he (Mr. Shapiro) had when Minister of Interior approved instructions similar to those now under discussion:

"Mr. Ben-Gurion is seeking to impress the public by a decision which is not in accordance with the law. I entered the Ministry of Interior a few months before the elections and all my time was spent with the other government. I never saw the instructions in question that were issued by Mr. Rakach (his predecessor) and obviously I could not be responsible for them. Moreover, even the present Minister of Interior, Mr. Bar-Yehuda, also said he did not see them. The only came across them when I began to prepare new instructions."

"I think it superfluous to add that I had been aware of Mr. Rakach's instructions. I would have fought them as I now fight them, but that is not the case of the Minister of Interior, but just the instructions."

The Ahдут Ha'avoda Party Centre on Thursday night approved its minister's stand whether the local Maccabi can eliminate visiting Tel Aviv and Haifa runners-up, Petah Tikva Hapoel. The winner will be expected to reach and win the final.

One of two representatives of the Capital, Jerusalem Hapoel, travel to Givatayim to face Ramat Gan Hapoel. Haifa seen their local Hapoel team up against "giant-killers" Kiryat Shalom Hapoel, from League C.

Most, if not all, Tel Aviv Maccabi to make out against their rivals, whilst Haifa Hapoel should stay for the semi-finals against their plucky but lively opponents.

In the fourth top game scheduled, the seventh rounder, Petah Tikva fans will see whether the local Maccabi can eliminate visiting Tel Aviv and Haifa runners-up, Petah Tikva Hapoel. The winner will be expected to reach and win the final.

The crucial match, and the one that will draw the crowds, is at Jaffa, where National League champions and Cup favourites, Tel Aviv Maccabi, face the Cup holders and League runners-up, Petah Tikva Hapoel. The winner will be expected to reach and win the final.

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FIXTURES: State Cup Semifinals: T.A. Mac vs. Petah T. Hap.; Ramat Gan Hap. vs. Kiryat Shalom Hap.; Petah Tikva Hap. vs. T. Mac. vs. T.A. Shimshon.

Hapoel Be'er Berke

TEL AVIV. — The Hapoel basketball team on Wednesday night defeated a Berne Selected 75-27 in Berne in its first game in Europe. The Hapoel hostesses are on their way to the Workers Sports Festival to be held in Brussels from July 11 to 14.

31486 Wins IL30,000

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — In the Mifal Hayayim lottery drawing on Thursday, the IL30,000 first prize was won by ticket number 51010. Ticket number 50975 and 50974 won IL10,000 each and Numbers 504827, 501284, 351788, 204311 and 103503 — IL1,000 each. Holders of tickets with numbers ending with the numbers 2, 6, 8 won IL2.

HAPOEL BEER BERKE

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Our sincerest sympathy and condolences to Mr. Reuben Chaikin and his family, on the death of his mother.

Bilha Dvora Chaikin

Management and Staff

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Maimon Appeals to Ben-Gurion

Rabbi Y. L. Maimon appealed to Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion on Thursday not to cancel him "at this stage" to decide war on the leadership of our State because of its decision which is so fraught with danger to our national existence, unity and integrity." The request was contained in Rabbi Maimon's letter to the Prime Minister, the latest in the exchange of correspondence on the question of Jewish nationality between the two former comrades-in-arms in the Zionist movement and in the establishment of the State.

Agreeing with Mr. Ben-Gurion that Israel was intended to be a theocratic state, Rabbi Maimon, however, said that we "agreed and declared (at the declaration of the State) that the State of Israel is a Jewish State, a continuation of a Jewish community, bound with the tradition of our forefathers and with the unique Jewish character."

Referring to Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement that the Government was concerned only with the question of Jewish nationality and not of religion, Rabbi Maimon pointed out that "in a number of laws from the Mandatory period which still remain in force the term 'Jew' appears in its traditional sense, linking

with Jewish institutions whose religious character is not subject to doubt. Moreover, since the establishment of the State the Knesset has passed a number of laws in which the Jewish nationality and Jewish religion are treated as identical, the regulation concerning the serving of *Kosher* food to members of the armed forces concerning the days of rest, which are purely religious holy days and which, though of law in Israel, are nevertheless as sacred as any other day."

The tenor was singing with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Mr. Dmitri Mitropoulos. Following a thunderous ovation, Mr. Mitropoulos led the audience in singing "Hallelujah" to the accompaniment of the Orchestra.

Agreeing with Mr. Ben-Gurion that Israel was intended to be a theocratic state, Rabbi Maimon said that Mr. Knesset's instruction of Jan. 26, 1955 is "extremely vague and does not refer at all to the registration of a child of a mixed marriage between a Jew and a non-Jew, the two communities being separated by a regulation in force since 1948."

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THE correspondence that
has been in progress between the Prime Minister
and Rabbi Maimon, whose letter is summarized
on another page, is

no ordinary political exchange. It is, rather, a clarification of basic points of view under exceptional circumstances, in a muddle of those of a dispute between two men of diametrically opposed opinions who yet deeply respect each other and believe that the other, as much as they themselves, is interested only in the welfare of the nation.

Ultimately, the present dispute can be reduced to the question of whether the Government of Israel has the right to establish rules to decide who is entitled to membership in the Jewish nation, these rules to be not necessarily identical with those for membership in the Jewish religious community.

Among other things, Jewish nationality entitles its holder to the automatic right to come to Israel; among other things, this nationality has in the past and present subjected its holders to persecution of every kind in many countries. Owing to the lack of definition of the term "Jew" we have now in fact reached the stage where the self-same child may be persecuted in a Polish school as the son of a Jewish father, and refused Jewish burial in Israel as the son of a Christian mother. The world at large has always tended to recognize Jewish nationality, often even where the individual himself was concerned to deny it or enter another faith; it is at least ironical that the Jewish State should fail to do so.

In the diaspora the problem rarely becomes acute. If a man's family status was not entirely in accordance with the requirements of Jewish orthodoxy he could either find himself some more liberal rabbi to attend to his needs, or dispense with religious ministrations and continue to live as a non-observant Jew. It is only with the restoration of the State that the question of who is a Jew has begun to need definition. According to Mr. Ben-Gurion a man who honestly considers himself to be a Jew and is so considered by the outside world is entitled to call himself a Jew.

If the orthodox community in Israel does not accept this verdict, we may see them immuring themselves in a fortress reserved to those of pure descent, and refusing contact with those whom they chose not to recognize, with all the tragic and grotesque results that may involve, including damage to the good name of Israel abroad. If, on the other hand, in accordance with Rabbi Maimon's claim, only rabbinical tradition is to decide who may call himself a Jew, then we may find Jewish law denying the right to immigrate to those who seek refuge, just as the Mandatory laws once kept out refugees.

Jewish law was developed in Exile and as a result developed a rigidity that no other nation's laws have ever suffered from. The change is a more flexible national law is too far-reaching to be made overnight, or perhaps even by a single generation. It is a struggle that Mr. Ben-Gurion succeeded in postponing throughout the first ten years of statehood. He has done this without much cooperation on the part of orthodoxy, who cling tightly to medieval tradition, and cannot make the stride back to the simplification of Biblical nationalism that Mr. Ben-Gurion needs. Yet, step by step, some adjustment must be accepted if Israel is not to lose all regard for tradition.

Learn Languages

Desertion from Franco

Increase in Defection of Prominent Figures

By RICHARD S. MOWBRAY
MADRID.

DESERTERS from Franco's ideology are causing the Caudillo's regime trouble and embarrassment. For recent happenings point up the fact that the most openly hostile and conspicuously active opposition in Spain today comes from Franco supporters who have turned against him.

This "opposition from within" does not present a nation-wide threat to the regime in the way that a more secretly organized left-wing opposition movement might. But it does bring a distinct change in the Franco camp which Spain's rulers cannot be viewing with equanimity.

These activist Franco dissenters represent, in the main, two generations of Spaniards: older men who fought for Franco in the Civil War of 1936 and who now are distinguished and youths who have known no other Spain but today's authoritarian one and who are dissatisfied with it.

Since the student riots of 1956 there has been a series of incidents involving dissident Rightists, or dissenting relatives of Rightists. The most recent concerns two men connected with the University of Madrid and includes members of prominent Spanish families long associated with the Franco regime. Thus:

Juan M. Kindelán, 32, nephew of General Alfredo Kindelán who built up and commanded Franco's Nationalist air force during the Civil War. Young Kindelán, a student at the Madrid School of Mines and was a delegate of the University students' union, SEU.

Francisco Bustelo, 24, a nephew of a prominent Madrid Rightist politician, José Calvo Sotelo whose assassination in July 1936 precipitated the outbreak of the Civil War. Two years ago Bustelo was in trouble with the authorities for disseminating "illegal propaganda." This consisted of leaflets demanding that Rightists should become operative in Spain and that arrested students be released. Bustelo had a "partner in crime," Manuel Montalvo, a young man related to Francisco Franco. The poet and playwright who was shot by Nationalists in 1936. The leaders stated that they were the exiles of the "old guard" who had been wiped out in the Civil War. At the youths' trial the prosecution described the leaflets as showing discredit on the good name of Spain and the authority of the legally constituted State." Both youths were sentenced to prison terms.

Mariano Rubio, the son of a high-ranking official employed as a economist in the State

organization.

These three young men are reported on good authority to have escaped to

France by crossing the Pyrenees on foot. They were part of a group which ought to dissuade (apparently successfully) the visiting commission of an international students' organization from visiting Spain for membership of an SEU request for membership.

The organization, with headquarters in Holland, is known here by the initials COSEF (Coordinating Secretariat of Federated Students).

Students Arrested

The young Spaniards argued that SEU, being government-supervised, was not truly representative of student opinion. Other young men who fought for Franco in the Civil War of 1936 and who now are distinguished and youths who have known no other Spain but today's authoritarian one and who are dissatisfied with it.

On earlier occasions other "angry young men" gained notoriety as rebellious members of prominent families highly esteemed by the Franco regime. The Vicente Pradera and his brother, Jaime, whose uncle is a top-level Falangist and an ambassador in the diplomatic corps; and Miguel Sánchez

Massa, the son of a prominent Falangist and newspaper commentator, who escaped arrest two years ago and now lives in Switzerland.

Then there are the older generation men who once were devoted to Franco and also have since been involved in acts of democratic subversion.

Dionisio Bárboles, one of the founders of the Falange Blanca, a volunteer group which helped to defend Madrid during World War II, a poet and an important figure in Spain's growing Generation.

Antonio Santamaría, a young nationalist on the Franco side in the Civil War and a veteran of the Blue Division.

Antonio Monchón, a multimillionaire from Bilbao.

Javier Estremera, member of an aristocratic family with extensive shipping interests.

Antonio Montalvo, professor at the University of Barcelona and Monchón, another of the Bárboles of Madrid.

Up to now "defection from the Franco ranks has been more of an embarrassment than a danger to the regime. It has not experienced the merciless repression that is associated with the Right which could grow and get out of hand.

Thus:

"HE says the Rabbis

haven't faced the real problem

— what to do with Jewish children during the holidays."

Readers' Letters

STATE AND RELIGION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir: — At a time when our young State is confronted with so many important, difficult and responsible tasks and problems, it is really a pity to see how many of our best minds, precious energies and forces are wasted in endless and fruitless discussions and quarrels

about Sabbath observance, swimming pools, identity-card entries, etc. Nobody is

against the Sabbath, but the religious authorities are

not involved in this

controversy.

The time has come for all of us who are sincerely concerned with the future and progress of our country to give our full support for the clear delineation of the respective fields of the authorities of State and religion, as proposed in your letter of June 11.

Yours, etc., M. BEJARANO

Chairman, Board of Trustees

"Emet" World Academy

for Higher Jewish Studies

in Jerusalem, June 26.

ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir: — With regard to your report on the artificial kidney brought here and donated to the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem by two New York physicians (younger son of June 11), I should like to point out that it is not the first of its kind used in this country. It is known in medical circles that as early as 1947/48 I constructed an artificial kidney, with the help of the Technion, which was used repeatedly for the treatment of acute renal failure. The use of this apparatus was discontinued only when, after 1949, a new, conservative treatment of this condition was introduced in

England.

The experiences of the

following years, however,

proved that in certain cases

the conservative method

must be supplemented by

the use of an artificial kid-

ney, in order to obtain a

modern model from abroad,

contact was made with the

Swedish centre for artificial

kidneys and last year, Swe-

edish Jewish physicians do-

nated to the artificial kid-

ney to the Hadassah Hos-

pital by the

Ministry of Health.

Yours, etc.,

DR. KURT STEINSTEIN

Rothschild

Municipal Hospital

Haifa, June 15.

PEW FRIENDS

MISS GENETTE TRESNER, 26,

4 Place de la République,

Case France, is a young

West African who is interested

in the Jewish community.

Her chief interest is

in the people and customs

of other countries. Israel has

always fascinated her.

She would like to exchange

letters with Israeli friends

of the same age.

She is interested in youth

activities.

Yours, etc.,

DR. KURT STEINSTEIN

Rothschild

Municipal Hospital

Haifa, June 15.

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suitably dressed on

your vacation. Visit our

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Broadway Comes to Habimah

Stage and Screen Stars in The Firstborn

By a Special Correspondent

TOGETHER with Christ-

opher Fry's "The First-

born" the authentic atmos-

phere of New York's fabled

Great White Way had its

premiere in Tel Aviv last

Joint Cultural Programme Reflects Warm U.S.-Israel Ties

By EDWARD B. LAWSON
U.S. Ambassador to Israel

LAST week in Israel marked one of the final arrangements for the most unusual Israel-American programme to date, whereby more than two score scientific, educational, and cultural projects were selected through the mutual efforts of the governments of Israel and the United States.

Called the American Special Cultural Programme for Israel, it was built out of funds — more than \$100,000 — that were accumulated from Israeli purchases of American books, periodicals and phonograph records, without loss of foreign exchange to Israel. The American sellers of these informational materials drew their payment in dollars from the U.S. Government.

Our Government agreed it would be fitting that these pounds which accrued because of the common intellectual tastes of Israelis and Americans should be used to strengthen organizations of a character that demonstrates man's need for "more than bread alone."

Contracts have now been signed and initial payments made to develop projects ranging from equipping a research centre that will open new doors to the future through which man's mind can travel to constructing museum buildings in which will be housed antiquities that mark man's progress in the past.

Common Bonds

The projects themselves spell out our common bonds enjoyed by Israelis and Americans. Each selected project reflects our mutual interests. There are grants, for example, for musical training, hospitals, religious training, sport programmes, community centres, artists' studios, science laboratories, scholarships, the development of historical sites, libraries, literature. The list stretches on.

The projects scale from advanced educational studies to simple craft instruction. They vary in scholarship funds to transportation facilities for polio victims.

The impact of these projects will be felt in virtually every community the length and breadth of Israel and

They represent more than words alone can express the warm feelings generated by our common heritage of continually seeking improvement in our way of life.

Equally important is the fact that these programmes were created through mutual



The Prime Minister with the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, in Mr. Ben-Gurion's Study in Tel Aviv.

cooperation, in which both sides played identically important roles.

As pointed out by The Jerusalem Post in its editorial column of June 18, it was the keenness of Israel's readers for American literature that made the programme possible in the first place.

Great Principle

In the formal signing ceremony for many of these grants I found the opportunity to repeat a view I hold quite dear. Men and women, such as those who live in our two countries are devoted to great principles of freedom. We have learned through our common history — which saw great masses of refugees from foreign lands come to live on our shores — that man can help men achieve a destiny sought by all. We can live in peace and security, progressing toward great spiritual wealth, by combining our talents and resources into a single force, strong enough to withstand any tyrannical power which would seek to strip us from our cherished ideals of liberty.

This is a thought we may all share on this July 4, 1968, and throughout the days of history ahead.

Clasped Hands: USOM

THE American Aid Programme to Israel has laid much stress on electric power generation and distribution, earmarking millions of dollars to supplement German reparations by the provision of generators, motors and other essential equipment. To date this aid has accounted for IL40m. out of the total IL372m. of American economic assistance to Israel, or over 10 per cent of the total since 1952.

Of this, IL25.6m. were invested in the construction, equipment and installation of Power House South at Ashdod — the most significant and impressive single project in the American Aid Programme to Israel, in the words of Mr. John J. Haggerty, Director of the United States Operations Mission to Israel. In terms of expenditure, it has been exceeded only by the aid to the Yarkon-Neguev water distribution system with which it is intimately related.

We publish below some of Mr. Haggerty's remarks at the dedication of the power house on June 3. They illustrate the approach of the U.S. International Cooperation Administration to the complex and often thorny problem of international assistance, which had been raised in the columns of *The Jerusalem Post* a few days earlier:

Most of the distinguished officials and guests here today will have noticed, I am sure, the Hand-Claused sign at the gate entering the premises of this plant. Similar signs will be seen at other points in Israel, as in other under-developed countries of the world which participate in the American Programme of Economic Aid. This symbol of the Clasped Hands was officially adopted some years ago to dramatize the fact that the hand of the American people is genuinely extended in help to the newly developing countries of the world. The purpose of that help is to reinforce by economic means the independence and the right of self-determination of the peoples being aided. I would hope that all people who have occasion to travel the roads of Israel and who occasionally see one of these signs, which not only combine the national colours of Israel with the national colours of the United States, but also show the Menorah, the sacred symbol of the Jewish people, alongside the Clasped Hand symbol of the American Aid Programme, will be reminded of what these signs represent. I would hope that, in their hearts and in their minds, they would reflect on the lights that shine from the windows at night, the power which turns the wheels of Israel Industries, water sprinklers turning the desert from brown to green and that they would know that the programme represented by this symbol has had something to do with all of these things. I would hope that out of realization, the bonds of Israel-American friendship, which are already woven by them and many other activities, both public and private, might become more securely tied.



Mr. John J. Haggerty, Director of the U.S.O.M., speaking at the dedication ceremony of the Ashdod Power House.

Introducing U.S. to Israelis and Americans to Israel

Goodwill Mission of Z.O.A. House

By a Special Correspondent
A YOUNG American industrialist now residing in an Arab country recently visited the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv. There he saw young Israelis learning American folk dances; caught a quick glimpse of a play by an American author; noted the keen interest in an audience lecture on the minority problem and how America is overcoming it; wove through a crowd employing out of the weekly screening of U.S. documentaries, film shorts presenting America and its way of life.

When he had completed an hour's stay at Z.O.A. House, the visiting American turned to the person managing the house and remarked: "Imagine if we had a place like this where I live what a difference it would make. The job of getting across our side of the story of what America really stands for would be a cinch."

Scores of similarly impressive tributes to the job Z.O.A. House performs for America in Israel could be heard from Americans residing in Tel Aviv. Mr. Edward B. Lawson, and including visiting Senators, Congressmen, Mayors and Governors. Mr. Lawson's assessment of the institution's first five years of operations was: "I have to consider the Z.O.A. House as a landmark in Israel-American friendship."

But perhaps the most meaningful evidence of this goodwill mission undertaken by Z.O.A. House is to be found in the attitudes of Israelis themselves: hundreds of thousands of whom participated in its activities during the past year alone.

Z.O.A. House fosters Americans on several wide planes. First, its very presence and general activities convey a spirit of genuine friendliness between America and Israel. Furthermore, unlike any propaganda agency which "plugs" its own product constantly, Z.O.A. House was envisaged by its founders as a symbolic two-way conveyor: interpreting Israel to American visitors while telling Americans about America. But even more than this, the House in the eyes of Israelis has more than earned its right to speak of America on the Israel scene because of the service role it has performed in the local community through concerts, lectures, courses, educational facilities, youth work, recreation and many other functions that have, by their very nature won a vast and significant respect for things American and American fairness. Few other private American institutions of its diversified nature operate in the Middle East, today.



The Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv.

U.S. Role at Hebrew University

By SHULAMIT SCHWARTZ

THE old American adage notwithstanding, a good teacher sitting on a log with a student does not constitute a university: complicated scientific equipment, textbooks and adequate library facilities are obviously the sine qua non of a 20th-century institution of higher learning.

If proof of this were needed, the Hebrew University's experience after its Mount Scopus campus was blocked off would suffice. The scientific departments simply could not function without their laboratories; textbooks were unavailable for lack of foreign exchange; libraries had to be built up.

L.M.G. Grant

An even larger IMG funds grant of IL200,000 — has been earmarked for premises for the University's School of Education, appropriately to be named after John Dewey.

IMG funds also made possible the extension of the Fulbright Programme to Israel, where two American scholars have been doing research in educational philosophy, and two American graduate students working in the University.

An outstanding example of official American aid in the expansion of the University's curriculum is the inauguration this year of a Department of Business Administration at the School of Economics. The U.S. International Cooperation Administration, working

on this project with the University, borrowed from New York University a number of experienced professors who are now acquainting Israelis for the first time with the problems of accounting, personnel and production research.

The University, very different field, the U.S. Air Force's Air Research and Development Command this year granted \$16,000 to Dr. William Low, lecturer in Experimental Physics at the University, to enable him to continue his research in paramagnetic resonance.

The University's benefit notably from the assistance of the great American foundations — Rockefeller, Carnegie, and above all Ford, which alone allocated a total of about \$300,000 in 1967-68 for a dozen important studies in fields ranging from agriculture and medicine to economic and social general problems such as the effects of radiation on biological processes, specific subjects such as a toxin-producing phytophagellate causing serious losses to our fishponds, modern issues such as the contemporary economic history of the Middle East, and romantic leaps back into culture such as the ancient agriculture of the Negev.

Under the Professor Exchange Programme of the U.S. State Department in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation, American guest professors, including Allan Nevins, of Columbia, George Mowry, of California, and G. F. Coulter, of Georgia, have given courses in American history, American studies, including literature, history, education and philosophy, now to be expanded with the aid of a recently granted allocation from IMG funds — the initial award was IL10,000.

It was at this point that American Government aid began to play an essential part in the University's development. The Point Four programme supplied invaluable laboratory equipment which enabled the science departments to carry on; and with the initiation of the Informational Media Group, the science departments were able to buy books and equipment for the first time in the field of semiotics at the University.

An outstanding example of official American aid in the expansion of the University's curriculum is the inauguration this year of a Department of Business Administration at the School of Economics. The U.S. International Cooperation Administration, working

America-Israel Societies Promote Friendship and Understanding

In Israel

By SRAYA SHAPIRO

AMERICANISATION should be cultivated, as flowers are in democracies, friendship between peoples is always a different proposition from friendship between governments. Governmental programmes seek immediate or future benefits; people seek more intimate knowledge and understanding of other people's worries.

This is the spirit in which the Israeli-American Friendship League was founded in 1960 by a non-partisan, non-political body of public-spirited men who volunteered to sponsor the task of explaining America to Israelis, as well as introducing Americans to the intricacies of the Israeli scene. Duly paying members of the League do not exceed 1,200, for it is not the association's purpose to sign up all those who believe that Israeli should be friendly towards America. Members of the

League are supposed to work for League members have many aspects. There are functions which may attract up to 2,000 — on a prominent American visits, for example, and the League asks him to speak in public, which is usually done at the ZOA House if the function is in Tel Aviv. None of America's most distinguished historians and writers have come into contact with our public under the auspices of the League, which has also sponsored in Israel such epoch-making artistic appearances as "Forgy and Hess."

But members of the League, which has chapters in the three cities and in Beersheba, perform many other functions. Busy guests who have no time to speak from their tight schedule to address public meetings are received at small parties where they can meet prominent Israelis in their own spheres of interest. There

are also numerous Israelis who visited the U.S. on grants, scholarships or professional business and told of their experiences at meetings arranged by the League.

A special service for League members is English lessons to those who wish to perfect their knowledge of the language.

U.S. Missions

The League has always maintained very close relations with American missions here, whose members have attended many of its functions. A number of them take an active interest in the work by lecturing on American life, literature and history to circles organized by the League. There is hardly a League function of any magnitude to which the American Embassy does not extend its cooperation. This year, for instance, the Embassy will not hold any of its traditional garden parties on the occasion of the Fourth of July; the

In the U.S.

By a Special Correspondent

ON a cold winter evening in January 1964, a number of distinguished Americans gathered at the Governor's Mansion in Annapolis, Maryland, to witness the formal opening of the new ZOA House. The first chairman of the ZOA House is Mr. S. Z. Abramovit. None of the officers is of American origin: the Director-General of the association is a Liverpudlian who considers himself as good an Israeli as any. Such unwritten rules make for independence. Although its aim is to foster relations between the people, League leaders do not refrain from expressing their views clear to official representatives of the U.S. Government when they disagree with State Department policy. During the Sinai campaign, when Israelis were bitterly critical of American policy, leading members of the League familiarized the citizens of each of the two countries with the other's way of life. His appeal for the establishment of such a group had met with a ready response and when the first founders of the new "American-Israel Society" was established in 1962, it was a combination of senators and governors of both parties, men of letters and artists, leading churchmen of all faiths and some of the outstanding figures in the academic world.

The Society set itself an ambitious programme. Its major points were: the interchange of ideas and creative art; the exchange of students, professors, writers and lecturers; the development of a library of cultural materials relating to America-Israel relations; the publication of a bulletin; and the promotion of "hospitality tours." After

four years of activity, the Society has made considerable progress in each of these fields despite its meagre financial resources — its main income is from members' contributions and dues. A.I.R. headquarters were established at Washington and its first major undertaking was the Capital Dinner held in the Capital on the anniversary of Israel's Independence. This has since become a traditional annual event. From the beginning the Society sought to avoid duplicating the work of other organizations concerned with Israel. While it is non-sectarian and has many Jewish members, it has attracted to its ranks non-Jews in some 20 states, and has spread knowledge and understanding of Israel among people not reached by any other group.

In all aspects of its work, the Society has put the stress on equality. Its lecture series at Columbia University was given by some of the top American authorities on the music, literature and art of Israel; its lectures from Israel included such outstanding scholars as Yigael Yadin and Gershon Scholem. The latter recently spent a year visiting professors at Rhode Island's Brown University, where he lectured on Jewish mysticism, and the Society cooperated with the University and the U.S. State Department in making this visit possible.

Special Concerns

Music being a field in which Israel was a good deal to start the Society has been particularly active in this sphere. Among the concerts it sponsored was one at Carnegie Hall last October, performed by the Symphony of the Air, at which Isidor Solomon, Zvi Zeitlin and Shabtai Petruska received awards "for their contributions to mutual understanding between the United States and Israel through music." In cooperation with the Fromm Foundation of Chicago, the Society has com-

missioned Odeon Partos, the Israeli violinist and composer, to write a work for violin and orchestra. This is to have its world premiere at Carnegie Hall next year, with Yehudi Menuhin as soloist. Perhaps the most successful of American initiatives has been the steady flow of outstanding Americans that have visited Israel under its auspices. A delegation of the Society, headed by Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, participated in Israel's 1965 Independence Day celebrations, which were presented to the Knesset on behalf of the Society and the City of Philadelphia, an exact replica of the Liberty Bell. In return, Philadelphia was presented with a *shofar* in a mahogany case; Herman Wouk and James Farrel were the lead visiting writers, and the list of leading citizens includes Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg, President of the Northern Baptist Association, and the Rev. James A. Pike, then Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York and now Episcopal Bishop of New York. Chapter of the America-Israel Society, and now that he has moved to the West Coast, it may be expected that he will establish a chapter there. Indeed, all those who visited Israel since the Society's inception have since become eloquent interpreters of Israel to the American public.

The Society has been treading on some unbroken paths. Many Israelis are eagerly awaiting the arrival of the Edwin Link Marine Archaeological Expedition, a project initiated by the Society which will set the task of excavating the sunken harbour of Caesarea. Thanks to the A.I.R. the Hebrew University Library now possesses a complete collection of the histories of all the 48 states of the United States, each inscribed by the governor in office. In addition to its monthly bulletin (edited first by Professor Howard Mumford Jones of Harvard University and now

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Community Cultural and Social Centre
Links America with Israel
In presenting its rich, varied programmes of the arts and humanities, Z.O.A. House gives special place to the high, dynamic contribution of the U.S.A. to man's progress towards a better world.

ACTIVITIES AND FEATURES

Lectures and Courses:

- English Language
- Academic
- Folk Dancing
- Photography
- Religion

U.S. Seeks to Promote Trade

By Frank B. Butler
 Counsellor for Economic Affairs
 of U.S. Embassy

ISRAEL is well on its way to becoming a real trading nation and is energetically striving to achieve a sound economy, to develop her own industry, to increase her exports.

Foreign trade, through the normal channels of commerce, is beginning to play a decisive influence on her development. She must reach out for new and broader markets among them the markets of my own country. Israel's exports to the U.S. have doubled in value in the past six years, and I hope to see this increase continue.

The U.S. firmly believes that trade with Israel is to the benefit of both our countries. In the past quarter of a century the U.S. has turned toward the realization of its responsibilities in helping to remove barriers to international trade, not only in maintenance of its own trade, but also in the attainment of economic well-being throughout the world. Our Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934 and its successive extensions, which authorizes the negotiation of reciprocal tariff reductions with our trading partners, bear witness to that.

Encouraging Signs

There are encouraging political signs that this trend will continue. Despite fears about the effect the U.S. recession might have on the U.S. trade policy and on its aid programme, Congress and the American people have indicated their awareness of the need to keep both imports and exports on a high level.

Last month Congress passed a bill increasing the licensing authority of the Export-Import Bank by \$25,000; two weeks ago the House approved with an overwhelming majority a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (which still has to obtain the approval of the Senate), and last week a Conference Committee of both Houses approved, for further legislative action, a bill au-

thorizing \$3,000m. of foreign aid in the coming fiscal year.

It appears then that the recession has not changed the U.S. view that it is to our interest to promote world trade and to assist nations of the Free World through the Mutual Security Programme.

It is only in the realm of high policy, however, that foreign trade can be promoted. For a great many years my Government, through its diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, has carried on trade promotion activities to facilitate trade through normal commercial channels between ourselves and other countries. Our Embassy in Tel Aviv and our Consulate

have sent to the World Bank a fewer than 50 Trade Lists of markets and suppliers in different lines of goods either produced or imported here. All of this information is available to U.S. businessmen in the Department of Commerce and its Field Offices, throughout the country, in a good deal of official brochures, pamphlets and the Department's weekly magazine.

Service to Businessmen

We try, at the same time, to provide an equivalent service to Israeli businessmen about conditions in the U.S. Our Commercial Library in the Embassy welcomes visits from Israeli business men. In it we have classified directories of American companies in various fields of trade and industry, information on American markets and tariff regulations and catalogues published by individual companies.

Collecting information is only part of the job, however. We are also prepared to assist in finding agents in either country, to publicize specific opportunities for import, export, licensing or investment, or to furnish our good offices in the arrangement of trade disputes. When American businessmen visit us, we help them make appropriate contacts among their Israeli

counterparts. When an Israeli businessman goes to the U.S. we try to make arrangements of his approaching visit and of contacts he desires to make. These unexpected services cannot create markets

for Israeli goods in America, or for American goods in Israel. Our function is rather that of a careful mechanic: we cannot personally move the wheels of trade, but we try to help keep them turning.

Exchange Schemes Stimulate Intellectual Growth

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The world's headlines stress the threats to our civilization so much that many of the agencies labouring patiently and courageously to sew the torn fabric of humanity together are sometimes overlooked. Yet it is upon the slow, painstaking creation of forces which will allow mind to meet mind, and so avoid total disaster, that human survival depends.

One effort of this sort is embodied in the various educational exchange programmes sponsored by the American Department of State in most lands with which the U.S. has diplomatic relations. This type of programme has been functioning in Israel almost since its inception, and to date some 22 Israelis have visited the U.S. on various programmes, with all costs defrayed by some official foundation. During this decade an estimated 50 American students and research workers have come to Israel to participate in the young State's intellectual growth and contribute the "know-how" for which the U.S. is so well known.

The latest project to come here, the "Suburbia Foundation," is now operating in Israel for its second year on a five-year Congressional appropriation of \$1,000,000 per annum. It enables Israelis to study and to meet members of their professions in America, and vice-versa. The foundation's world-wide activities, subject to the

anthropists, such as the Van Leer Foundation — now preparing to channel their scholarships through the I.I.E. There are I.I.E. Selection Boards in most countries. They include a representative of the U.S. Embassy, socially prominent educators, businessmen and even housewives.

Some 57 Israelis — both graduate and undergraduate — have benefited from the I.I.E. scheme, whose grants usually cover tuition, board and lodgings — and now the jubilant funds take care of the transportation as well.

Other schemes include the scholarship granted by the Southern Methodist University of Dallas for lawyers and the students' Teachers Education programme, sponsored by the U.S. Government, from which 15 Israeli teachers chosen by the Ministry of Education have benefited since 1950. There are also various exchange schemes, and visiting lecturers' programmes.

New Programme

A new programme, based on I.M.G. funds, will come out of the visit of Mr. Bernard Katz. It involves the establishment of Chairs for American Studies in Israel's higher educational institutions.

The legal basis for all these programmes was laid down by U.S. laws passed in 1948, 1949 and 1950 under bi-partisan sponsorship.

"It is an official role played in part by governments. It is a private role played to a large extent by men and women in every section of the country and abroad," is how an official State Department publication describes the effort.

The danger of students sent on scholarships staying in the U.S. instead of contributing to their countries' development has not been overlooked and a bill has been submitted to the American Congress whereby these students will be compelled to return to their countries of origin for at least two years on graduation. U.S. scholars in Israel last year alone included a sociologist and a criminologist, a virology researcher and an educationalist, a philosopher and a geophysicist.

Private Initiative

The initiative of private American citizens is exemplified by the sponsored programmes sponsored and financed by the Cleveland International Youth Leaders Exchange Programme. My

virtue of the Fulbright travel grant, Mrs. M. Segal, of the Holon Municipality, and Mr. Uri Naaman, of Beersheba Municipality, have been enabled to do a specialist's course in the U.S.

The majority of students and researchers reaching the U.S. have come through the Institute of International Education. This privately-run agency acts as a clearing house between American universities and individuals desiring to pursue their studies in the U.S. Most universities, it is learned — and many private phil-

Mercaz Olami—National Religious Movement — Mizrahi — Hapoel Hamizrahi

Some Facts and Figures on Endeavour and Achievement

18,000 Pupils in 555 Kindergartens (33.9% of the total)

94,820 Pupils in 383 State-Religious Primary Schools (27.4% of the total)

2,484 Pupils in 113 Schools for Working Youth, age 13-17 (28.3% of the total)

1,100 Pupils in 68 Institutions for Special Education

844 Students in 10 Teachers' and Kindergarten Teachers Seminars

2,935 Pupils in 36 Secondary (U.S. High) Schools

2,430 Pupils in 18 Agricultural and Technical Schools

1,178 Pupils in 10 Yeshivot combining Torah and High School Education

381 Pupils in 4 Yeshivot combining Torah and Vocational (or Agricultural) Training

2,500 Pupils in Religious Youth Aliyah Institutions

100 Students in 2 Higher Yeshivot (academic level)

240 Students in the Bar-Ilan University

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Agnes Keleti's Final Examination

By Robert Biro

(Miss Agnes Keleti, the Hungarian-born holder of five Olympic gold medals, settled in Israel less than a year ago. This week she leaves the country as captain of the Israeli team of gymnasts who will take part in several European meets, including the Workers' Olympic Games in Brussels.)

"I was pouring when our car left Haifa and swung on the Tel Aviv highway. I sat back in my seat and thought about the report I should have to write about the Haifa women gymnasts whose training Agnes and I had just watched. I glanced at her. Deep in thought, she looked exhausted; but a bump of the car threw her out of her reverie and she caught my glance.

"You are not tired?" I asked anxiously.

"I don't know, but if so, it is a nice kind of tiredness," she replied.

"The what is troubling you?" I pressed her.

Instead of answering, she handed me a letter. The sender was the most important personality in Hungary and, instead of opening it, I looked at the envelope in confusion.

"Read it," she urged me gently. "It is interesting."

Budapest, December 1957

My dear Agnes,
I knew you as a paragon of integrity and high-mindedness and you have proved me right so far. Now you show yourself in a new and completely different light.

Why did you stay abroad? Where are you returning home?

Everything is a "perhaps" in your life; why do you let yourself be thrown about? What keeps you away from home?

The wonderful! Or do you want to start a new life in a foreign land? Can anyone start a new life in a foreign land? Can anything be more important than your job at home, educating the job of the next generation? I thought you were the most important personality in Hungary, sport. And who can do this better than you? All your superiors tell me you will get your old job back. Come back, the sooner

the better.

I returned the letter to her, trying not to let my emotion show. When would the "complaints" of last year, for a Jew, settling in Israel, be homecoming and not "wandering in a foreign land?"

But before I could say anything she started to speak.

"In the high school I attended I happened to be the only Jewish student in my class. This fact only stimulated me because it was terribly important that I finish my studies with honours. At that time, during World War Two, the Jewish quota system was still in force. It meant that only a sprinkling of Jewish high school students could go on to study in the University, and of course only the best were admitted. I was already in love with gymnastics and desperately wanted to enter the College for P.T. instructors. Although it was not the gravest wrong that I was not chosen, I still hurt for years. It still hurts when she became a teacher at the college where she had not been accepted as a student. It hurt in Heilbronn, Kome and Paris, in Melbourne. And she had not forgotten it at the Macabiah in Tel Aviv, when she called at the Ministry of Interior and applied for an Israel identity card.

She looked up for a moment. Dr. Kring was playing

and with that he lay aside his examination papers, put his hand into his pocket, took out a small leather-bound book and opened it at the bookmark: "I have a translate the paragraphs marked in red," he said happily. "Yes, sir," answered Agnes quietly, wondering why she was undergoing a different examination from the others. The title read: Tacitus. She did not know that Tacitus had at one time been proscribed in Asia Minor and as such hated the Romans.

The marked paragraphs, for instance, described the offending, disgusting and dirty habits of the Jews. And it was up to the class only Jewish pupil to translate this elevating description.

Agnes sat down and started to translate out loud. As she began to make out the meaning of the words she was saying, her voice grew quieter, then broke altogether. Her knees trembled under the bench and two large teardrops fell on the humiliating page in front of her.

She looked up for a moment. Dr. Kring was playing

elaborately with the papers on his desk and thought that perhaps he had gone too far. But no, a look at his colleagues reassured him: they too seemed to relish Agnes' humiliation.

In the class room, the atmosphere had a sang-fé. Where a moment before all the girls had only thought about their own exams, Agnes now looked into coldly hostile eyes, just like those of the gentlemen on the podium.

Suddenly she understood everything. She closed the book and handed it back without finishing the translation.

She was not accepted at the College of P.T. instructors. Although it was not the gravest wrong that I was not chosen, I still hurt for years. It still hurts when she became a teacher at the college where she had not been accepted as a student. It hurt in Heilbronn, Kome and Paris, in Melbourne. And she had not forgotten it at the Macabiah in Tel Aviv, when she called at the Ministry of Interior and applied for an Israel identity card.

Hearing Beams for Diagnosis

By Dr. Arthur Michaels

POOR little girls," sighed Old Christopher, the school caretaker, under his breath. It was 10 a.m. The bell cut sharply through the girls' excited chatter and suddenly the hall grew very still as the students filed into the classroom. The door opened and in walked Dr. Kring, followed by two other gentlemen: the examination committee. Dr. Kring was apparently in a good mood.

Agnes was among the first to be called to the desk. "Well, well," said Dr. Kring sarcastically, "we prefer gymnastics to Latin, don't we? But we want to obtain the best marks in Latin in order to be able to continue with gymnastics, don't we? Him, your written exam was not bad, not bad at all. Well, we shall soon see."

Some Scottish gynaecologists have now gone one better

VERY fast vibrations, faster than 20,000 per second, are beyond the range of the human ear and are called "ultrasonic." They can be heard, however, by machines and, like ordinary sound waves, they bounce off surfaces and evoke echoes. They differ from hearable sound in that they can be made into tight beams and focused in a desired direction.

It has been known for some years that this is the secret of the "radar" of bats. They send out bursts of ultra sound which bounce off solid obstacles to them. In this way, they "hear" anything in their way and can avoid obstacles even in total darkness. The principle has also been extensively applied in industry where ultrasonic beams probe solid metals and are reflected back by even tiny flaws deep in the substance.

and are using such beams on their patients. A beam of ultrasonic vibrations is directed at, say, the abdomen from a number of directions and the reflection of this ray at the various internal surfaces is translated into lines on a cathode ray tube. A black and white picture is thus built up, rather crudely, of the structures underneath the skin in a way that the X-ray machine cannot do.

Unlike the X-ray, the ultrasonic beam can differentiate between different kinds of soft tissue, which might otherwise be invisible to the eye. The investigation quoted the case of a woman who had a swelling of the abdomen, had lost weight and was thought to have cancer of the stomach which spread to the liver. The X-ray showed only fluid in the abdomen but the ultrasonic apparatus showed that this was not cancer at all but a large cyst of the ovary. When this was removed the patient recovered completely. Another woman was admitted to hospital for removal of a growth on her womb. Ultrasonic reflections showed the "tumour" to be hollow with something very like a baby in it. She was not operated on but left alone and was delivered of a healthy baby some six months later.

Similar trials have been made with ultrasonic apparatus in Japan and in the U.S. and while claims have been made by some authorities as to the ability of the machine to differentiate between innocent and cancerous growths, the work described here, published in a recent number of the "Lancet," is far more cautious (as befits its British origins). It seems clear, however, that a new diagnostic weapon is in its early stages, which may soon enable the surgeon to differentiate with much greater precision between different internal disorders and obviate the need for an operation just to have a look-see."

Domestic Letter Box

Bathing Caps

I was astonished to read in your issue of June 20, in an article entitled "Beachwear with a Musical Comedy Touch," that "bathing caps are remarkably behind swim suits in design..."

Having recently returned from a business trip abroad, I can state that bathing caps manufactured in Europe are old-fashioned and lack originality, whereas the bathing caps now being produced in Israel are attractive in design, shape, colour and make-up. I was able to interest some people in the import of bathing caps produced in Israel.

FRANZ LIVI RUBBER FACTORY LTD. Haifa, June 24.

and very piquant in the summertime. And green salad: at every meal. Make Israeli salads, with vegetables sliced up and flavoured with mint and parsley and onion and garlic, and dressed with lemon juice and oil. Steff tomatoes. Boiled tomatoes. Have them different ways every day. Garnish them differently.

Serve eggs in dozens of ways. But especially devilled (stuffed) or boiled and chopped up with onion, parsley and mayonnaise. It makes a hearty protein, easy to prepare, and satisfying in this climate.

Give them cottage cheese dishes. My kids turn their noses up at cottage cheese all year round but gobble it up with sour cream, and a flavouring of onion, at this season. Serve them with a salad assortment, scooped up like a ball of ice cream.

And then there's yellow cheese. For a quick and nourishing dish, put a slice of it between two slices of bread, dip in egg and fry, and you get a hot and healthy "Cheese Dream" sandwich.

And chicken! It's so cheap

standing over a hot stove. Personally, the can opener is my greatest kitchen-aid in the summertime, even though my excuse is that at this season tinned vegetables come as cheaply as the fresh.

Here are a few dishes that will go down well with the family in this weather, and save you writing like a cut lettuce in the sun.

Have herring in every style. Serve it marinated, or chopped, or with sour cream or mayonnaise. It will give your family a great treat. Lift it up with a wooden spoon, chutney, grating of onion and mayonnaise: Avoid unsmoked smoked fish at this time of year unless you are sure that it has not been left around in the heat.

Serve eggs in dozens of ways. But especially devilled (stuffed) or boiled and chopped up with onion, parsley and mayonnaise. It makes a hearty protein, easy to prepare, and satisfying in this climate.

Give them cottage cheese dishes. My kids turn their noses up at cottage cheese all year round but gobble it up with sour cream, and a flavouring of onion, at this season. Serve them with a salad assortment, scooped up like a ball of ice cream.

And then there's yellow cheese. For a quick and nourishing dish, put a slice of it between two slices of bread, dip in egg and fry, and you get a hot and healthy "Cheese Dream" sandwich.

And chicken! It's so cheap

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standing over a hot stove. Personally, the can opener is my greatest kitchen-aid in the summertime, even though my excuse is that at this season tinned vegetables come as cheaply as the fresh.

Here are a few dishes that will go down well with the family in this weather, and save you writing like a cut lettuce in the sun.

Have herring in every style. Serve it marinated, or chopped, or with sour cream or mayonnaise. It will give your family a great treat. Lift it up with a wooden spoon, chutney, grating of onion and mayonnaise: Avoid unsmoked smoked fish at this time of year unless you are sure that it has not been left around in the heat.

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THE CABINET CRISIS CONTINUED as no mutually acceptable solution was found to the Religious Party Ministers' opposition to a Government decision as to who should be registered as a Jew in the new Identity Cards...

FOREIGN MINISTER GOLDA MEIR LEFT HOSPITAL after an exhausting schedule of sightseeing, public speeches and private conversations.

THE TWO ISRAELIS KIDNAPPED BY JORDAN while bathing at Eliat near the border were still held in captivity... **TWO ISRAEL POLICEMEN** were wounded when Syrians opened fire on workers ploughing near the Hula demilitarized zone.

SUMMER VACATION begins for half a million Israeli school children.

THE POTASH PLANT IN SODOM SHOWED PROFITS for the first time since the war... **TAXES TOTALLING**

ILS55.5M. COVERED 52 PER CENT OF LAST YEAR'S BUDGET, according to an Internal Revenue Commission report... **VEGETABLE SUBSIDIES AND CONTROLLED PRICES WERE DISCONTINUED** as of July 1.

Crisis in the Knesset

The Cabinet crisis created by the resignation of the two Ministers of the United Religious Party in Mr. Ben-Gurion's coalition government over the issue of registration in the new identity cards was back where it started last week as efforts failed to find some compromise solution regarding the definition of a Jew.

Numerous terms and definitions were suggested during the week and it was almost certain that the crisis would blow over in a matter of days. A special Cabinet meeting was set for Tuesday in the hope that such a compromise formula would be ready for approval by then. However, when the Ministers sat down at the Cabinet table — the differences were still wide and the Cabinet actually reaffirmed its original decision practically permitting anyone who declares in good faith that he is a Jew to be registered in his card as such. Consequently the Religious Party Ministers declined to return to the coalition and shortly afterwards Mr. Ben-Gurion notified the Knesset of the resignation of the Minister of Religious Affairs and Social Welfare, Mr. Moshe Haim Shapira, and the Minister of Posts, Dr. Yosef Burg. With them

Mr. Moshe Haim Shapira, Minister of Religious Affairs and Social Welfare, and Dr. Yosef Burg, Minister of Posts, who resigned from the Cabinet this week.

the mother remained a non-Jew. This change in previous practice was informally approved by the Chief Rabbinate which, however, did not deliberate on the matter formally since the proposal was rejected by all other coalition parties.

The maximum compromise to which the other coalition parties were willing to agree was that

the child of a mixed marriage would be registered as a Jew if both parents observed their side that they wanted him registered as such, that he did not profane any other faith and that he would be educated as a Jew.

Both the orthodox and their opponents on this issue by now considered the dispute a fundamental one, though each for different reasons. For the religious, it was a question of the unity of the Jewish people, for which they considered the strict rabbinical rules determining a person's Jewishness to be the most important. For their opponents it had become a question of principle whether life in Israel was to be determined by secular laws or by religious law.

The orthodox were fighting a battle that had started as far back as the Exodus from Egypt. Their opponents were engaged in a struggle which had started with the arrival of the Zionist pioneers and had become more clear-cut in the last years of Israel's renewed existence as an independent State.

The maximum compromise to which the Religious Party was willing to agree was as follows:

Any person declaring his side that he was born a Jew or had been converted to Judaism, and that he belonged to the Jewish people and did not profess any other faith, should be registered as a Jew.

If the mother was Jewish, all minors should be registered as Jews. If the mother was non-Jewish and the parents wanting the child to be registered as a Jew this should be done only if the child were converted in accordance with Jewish Law.

The only concession thus made by the Religious party was that the conversion of a minor to Judaism would be permitted, even though

of the land... Now therefore let us to God a covenant with God to give grace to all the wives and husbands or sons of them... (Kings 2, 20-21). And again the problem of children of mixed marriages: ...Jews had married wives of Ashdod of Amman and of Moab. And their children spoke half in the speech of Ashdod and could not speak in the Jewish language... and I considered them as some sort of them... (Deuteronomy 23:24). Again, and again of Esau, Hosen, Maachah and others like mixed marriages as one of the major sins for which God curses Israel.

Yet the opponents of the religious can also widely quote from the Bible to show that the most illustrious of Judah's and Israel's kings took "strange wives" and that the problem of mixed marriages and of determining Jewish identity characterize the most persons of mass immigration (in the religious stress) but also most of the time of prosperity for the Jews in Palestine.

But basically, for the opponents of the religious on the identity card issue, the question of who is a Jew seems, at the moment, less important than the question of who decides about a person's Jewishness in the State of Israel. And not only Jewishness, but also Sabbath travel, mixed swimming pools, military service of women and scores of other problems where the precepts advocated by the orthodox clash with the realities of 20th century society. Should life in Israel be conducted according to the rules of the Rabbinical Council or according to the secular laws adopted by elected representatives of the entire population?

For ten years modern Israel tried to dodge the problem by adopting a mixed system whereby in matters of personal status — marriage, divorce, inheritance etc. — the rabbinical laws bound the Jewish citizens. It was an anomaly which did not persist for ever. Even if one complicated formula is found again this time to postpone the hour of decision over more important issues, the people of Israel will later the people of Israel will have to face the question whether theirs will be a secular or a rabbinical society; and this issue is incomparably bound up with the twin question of the relation between the people of Israel and the Jews of the Diaspora.

Potash Pay

THEIRE was a most welcome turning point at Sodom, whose Dead Sea Potash works covered production costs and even showed a very slight profit for the first time in ten years.

Production in the first six months of the year totalled 47,000 tons, compared to 31,000 tons in the same period last year, and by the end of 1963 the year's total should reach 100,000.

If things progress at the same rate, the 1964 output should be about 150,000 tons, which was the target when reconstruction of the plant started in 1959.

The potash plant, situated at the southwest corner of the Dead Sea, was a paying proposition before the establishment of the State, when the same company also operated another plant on the northern shore. Potash from the south was ferried to the north, transported there to Jerusalem and carried by rail to Haifa. The northern plant and works at the Dead Sea, however, were in Jordanian hands, and there was no road worthy the name from the southern plant to Beersheba in 1948. Moreover, the wells which supplied the fresh water for washing out the carnaline basins were also situated across the Jordan border.

To these enormous difficulties was added the fact that the plant stood idle for some years after the War of Independence and its consequent machinery deteriorated despite the efforts of a small dedicated crew of maintenance men on the spot.

Attempts were made — and considerable money invested in them — to put the plant back into operation after partial reports of a first-class highway was built from Haifa to Sodom. Still, in 1954 output was only at 20 per cent of the pre-war level. It was then decided to reconstruct the plant completely. Millions of pounds and dollars in wages and machinery went down to it — and according to widespread criticism also in the plant.

When the plant began to operate the opponents' favorite example of how the Government mismanaged investments in development projects.

Although by now few dispute that the investment in Sodom could have been better planned and executed, the plant was modernized. A new power station was erected, 12,500 tons of new carnalite pens were laid out, four new pumping stations built and five new floating dredges constructed. New housing was built for the workers; so was a warehouse capable of storing 20,000 tons of carnalite. The railroad track between Beersheba and North was reestablished, cutting transportation expenses dramatically, although they still amount to about 25 per cent of all production costs by the time the potash reaches Haifa.

About 10 per cent of the potash is exported to Japan, the United Kingdom, Italy, Holland and Ceylon.

The government recently allocated ILs700,000 for a basic survey and for the drafting of plans for further development of the plant. Since the Dead Sea is only about 10-12 meters deep at its south end, the proposal is to

The Middle East Scene

Disenchantment in Syrian 'Province'

REPORTS from Arab capitals persistently mention

now and more serious differences between Cairo and Damascus. Abdul Nasser's

proconsuls in the Syrian Provinces have been grumbling

at the time in the

of a foot-and-system of

and control from Ca

, the Damascus autho

have been running the

very much according

to their own tastes, despite the

precautions which the U.A.R.

President was careful to take

beforehand. The estimated

Egyptian troops sent to

Syria are also making them

unwelcome.

Now that the U.A.R.

is five months old, it may be useful

to recapitulate the arguments

that were advanced against

the merger before it took

place.

The lack of territorial

between the two countries

Cultural and ethnic

in the educational level of

the two countries and their

in Jordan territory.

After their return to

they declared that they

had seen no markings

indication of the

border sign had just then

been taken down for repainting.

Letter from Paris

By Maurice Carr

Fifth Republic Takes Shape

NOW together we will

build a splendid new

Republic on the ruins of the old one...

That, in effect, was the

programme, as magnificently

vague as it was ambitious, which Charles de Gaulle offered the nation when he assumed power a month ago.

Secretive by nature, he had

every reason on this occasion

to keep his counsel to himself. Different people were

expecting different things

from him. Not everybody

would be satisfied if he immediately revealed his intentions.

The situation was in any case, too critical for time to be lost in idle argument.

So he set his Ministers, the

civil service and the army to

work on implementing his long-thought-out master-plan

for the renovation of the

State, in the confident

that he had won the

overwhelming support of the

French people.

Part of the Sahara oil

will be earmarked for

the Black African territories

associated with France.

Meanwhile, despite budgetary

difficulties, de Gaulle has

considerably augmented the

allocations of economic aid to

these lands, and has moreover

granted them a wider

measure of home rule in

the two Maghreb countries, Tunisia and Morocco, to

free them from France and

share in the exploitation of the

desert's natural resources.

Economic Aid

History will later record

that at the end of May, 1962, the

French (Fascists) were

victims of a tragic misapprehension.

Indeed, in an attempt to

improve his image in the

eyes of the Algerians, he

had prolonged his stay in

as long as possible.

They wanted de Gaulle.

They got de Gaulle.

They will have the last word.

There is no supreme saviour.

The revolution can be saved only

by the courage of the nation.

It is not for the country or

for the Foreign Service or

Assal himself. Whether or

not Assal did tender his

resignation, his current trip is

authoritatively viewed as

an attempt by crook or

intrigue to force the

merger to come about.

Meanwhile, the

French Foreign Minister

has been received in

Algiers by the

French Foreign Minister

and the Foreign Service

has left many an important

unemployed or in an

inferior position.

What the future may bring

Czech Ingenuity Wins at Brussels

By JOSEPH SEYDEL

BRUSSELS. — If the late Mike Todd were still alive, he would have been astounded and amazed at the Brussels Film Festival, where his "Around the World in Eighty Days" was passed out of the competition for the Grand Prize by "An Invention of Evil," a Czech animated production of a little-known Jules Verne novel. "Face an Dragon" It was produced by Karel Zeman, a small, round middle-aged Czech with half-closed eyes and an eternal smile on his boyish face — a lyrical edition of "The Good Soldier Schweik."

According to the French and Belgian press, it was not Todd or Disney who caught the audience's attention, but Zeman, who succeeded with a few simple toys, marionettes, drawings and a handful of unknown Moravian actors lined up in a small studio where cinematography, technique and scenes all came from the glove had failed.

Karel Zeman may be unknown to our cinema audiences, although he promised that he would do his best to have "An Invention of Evil" shown in Israel — but he is no newcomer to international film festivals. He won a prize at the Venice Biennale with "The Man from Prague" three years ago, and a prize for a puppet film, "Christians Dream," in Cannes in 1956. "An Invention of Evil" tells the story of an ingenious scientist, Professor Koch, who is about to invent a new universal fuel and electricity when he is kidnapped by evildoers who induce him to serve them. However, his assistant succeeds in escaping and warns mankind. While the nations of the world unite against the deadly danger, Koch destroys the rocket canon already aimed at the approaching planet Earth, a large black cloud covers the screen. Jules Verne has saved mankind. — with Karel Zeman's help.

For sheer delight and enchantment, the film has to be seen to be believed. Based on a series of Bennett and Newell's illustrations, Jules Verne's books it is done in a trick technique combining animated puppets and live action with the Rien drawings so as to catch the lyricism and the poetic mood of science fiction. You will be astonished to see an original Stephenson locomotive, a flying carpet, a flying dredge, with the driver, sailing almost on the rails, smoking an old-fashioned pipe; you will wonder how a man can bicycle his flying machine through the air and keep pace with the huge airship Albatross that looks like a congress of aeroplanes. The acrobatic walks on the sea bottom like a drowned duck.



The guns of the French Navy (from Zeman's "An Invention of Evil")

the engines in the steamship work like the inside of a wristwatch, a machine that has never worked before. It can fire the big rocket cannon, is cleaned with a kitchen broom.

The Brussels festival proved that the failure of the Cannes festival was no mere accident. If Cannes mirrored the film industry's political and economic crisis, Brussels

Film Notes

convinced us that nothing is sincere or truthful in the industry except the mirror of its decline. A Russian film won out at Cannes although there was only one Russian on the jury; a Czech film won out at Brussels although there was no Czech on the jury. Second place at Cannes was an outsider — Jacques Tati; second place at Brussels was an outsider — Orson Welles. The West will have to do far better if it does not want to be robbed of its markets by the East.

We were not spared a special Israeli disappointment in each Israeli actress either — the person.

Schlomo Zafir

SCHLOMO ZAFIR, now holding his first one-man show at the Chemyansky Gallery, is a thoughtful young painter with a good sense of design and feeling for the subtle placing of figures or objects on the canvas. He uses few colours and those mostly muted but he leaves them together with taste. His tendency is towards simplification but at the same time he is able to manage a complicated design like "Railway Station" or "Gondola," making the various components fit into a definite pictorial pattern.

His treatment of figures is much better than his oils and in the former his colour also is richer and with stronger contrasts.

Amateur Group

THE Hayotarim Amateur Painters and Sculptors Club is holding its first exhibition, under the direction of Pesach Et in Haifa. Several of these 28 artists, e.g. the four sculptors, are already well known from Haifa amateur exhibitions.

Heideker's "Mother" is good classicism; Vas "Fish" and Steinberg's metal relief have attractive lines; Pagan's wood reliefs, competent, are well made. Both, however, are somewhat naive. At the same time, the arrangement, particularly the arrangement and light of "Ships after Sunset," are excellent. If too Ligonni's "Landscape," anyways notable for his fine air and depiction of sunlight and shadow.

Among the others, Grun's really powerful "Young Girl" might be improved if more relaxed. Debora made not a bad attempt at depicting a saint at the "Beth" of "Beth." Feidlin's "Still Life" reduces forms to flat patterns but requires greater contrast. Strauss' "Bat Gimil" should be noted for the sweep of the shore and use of trees but needs more polish. There are two interiors, both intimate, Bondy-Stern's and Levy Nagler's; a little softening of the former and a strengthening of the latter are indicated. Spirer's "Still Life" indicates in its blue and yellow, need a correction of the jug. Kliman's smooth, rhythmic, decorative pieces would have deserved high marks, were the date on all three not "1956." If a critic is to take an interest in amateur work, he must feel that the artist's activity is reasonably continuous.

A mixed bag of average amateur work, but never below the average and worth extending.

By a Special Correspondent

A SETTLEMENT of 800 is expected to play host to 60,000 visitors on Tuesday and Wednesday next week when the Fourth Israel Folk Dance Festival takes place at the natural amphitheatre of Kibbutz Dalia in the hills of Ephraim.

The first efforts at organizing the many-sided dance material that accumulated in Jewish settlements in this country during their 40 years of existence were sporadic.

The turning point came in 1944, when 14 folk dance groups gathered at Dalia, a two-year-old settlement on hilly, stony land.

Taken up with clearing

tons of stones, planting fruit trees and developing pastures (the kibbutz now also has two factories, for water meters and for detergents, to round out the income) the settlers, for the first time for

the first time, for

native to Israel. The Cultural Centre of the Histadrut guided the movement, publishing new scores and choreography.

Gurit Kadman and Gertrude Kraus were two outstanding personalities, one of whom who led to many achievements in the field.

The second Dalia Festival, in 1947, gathered 20,000 spectators, the third last year, in 1948, some 50,000. The inception of the State and the need of the last festival with gathering of the tribes infused the last festival with additional vitality and colour, each community contributing its style. The turning point came in 1944, when 14 folk dance groups gathered at Dalia, a two-year-old settlement on hilly, stony land.

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